

Abbreviations

Units

B billion
 Bbbl billion barrels
 bbl barrel(s)
 Bbo billion barrels of oil
 BBOE billion barrels of oil equivalent
 Bcfg billion cubic feet of gas
 bcpg barrels of condensate per day
 BOE barrels of oil equivalent
 bopd barrels of oil per day
 cf cubic feet
 ft feet
 m meter(s)
 Mbo thousand barrels of oil
 MBOE thousand barrels of oil equivalent
 Mcf thousand cubic feet
 mi mile(s)
 M thousand
 MM million
 MMbbl million barrels
 MMbo million barrels of oil
 MMBOE million barrels of oil equivalent
 MMcf million cubic feet
 MMcfd million cubic feet per day
 MMcfg million cubic feet of gas
 MMcfdg million cubic feet of gas per day
 scf standard cubic feet
 stb stock tank barrels
 T trillion
 Tcf trillion cubic feet
 Tcfg trillion cubic feet of gas

Chronozones

E Eocene
 L Paleocene
 LK Lower Cretaceous
 LM1 Lower Lower Miocene
 LM2 Middle Lower Miocene
 LM4 Upper Lower Miocene
 LP Lower Pliocene
 LPL Lower Pleistocene
 LJ Lower Jurassic
 MM4 Lower Middle Miocene
 MM7 Middle Middle Miocene
 MM9 Upper Middle Miocene
 MPL Middle Pleistocene

MJ Middle Jurassic
 O Oligocene
 UK Upper Cretaceous
 UM1 Lower Upper Miocene
 UM3 Upper Upper Miocene
 UP Upper Pliocene
 UPL Upper Pleistocene
 UTR Upper Triassic
 UJ Upper Jurassic

Depositional Style/ Facies

A Aggradational
 AP Aggradational/Progradational
 B Biologic (Carbonate)
 BC Biologic/Clastic
 C Clastic
 F Fan
 P Progradational
 R Retrogradational
 S Structural
 X Fold Belt

Offshore Areas

AC Alaminos Canyon
 AP Apalachicola
 AT Atwater Valley
 BA Brazos
 BM Bay Marchand
 BS Breton Sound
 CA Chandeleur
 CC Corpus Christi
 CH Charlotte Harbor
 CP Coon Point
 DC DeSoto Canyon
 DD Destin Dome
 DT Dry Tortugas
 EB East Breaks
 EC East Cameron
 EI Eugene Island
 EL The Elbow
 EW Ewing Bank
 FM Florida Middle Ground
 GA Galveston
 GB Garden Banks
 GC Green Canyon
 GI Grand Isle
 GV Gainesville
 HE Henderson
 HH Howell Hook

HI High Island
 KC Keathley Canyon
 KW Key West
 LL Lloyd
 LP Lighthouse Point
 LU Lund
 328
 MA Miami
 MC Mississippi Canyon
 MI Matagorda Island
 MO Mobile
 MP Main Pass
 MU Mustang Island
 PB St. Petersburg
 PE Pensacola
 PI Port Isabel
 PL South Pelto
 PN North Padre Island
 PR Pulley Ridge
 PS South Padre Island
 RK Rankin
 SA Sabine Pass, Louisiana
 SM South Marsh Island
 SP South Pass
 SS Ship Shoal
 ST South Timbalier
 SX Sabine Pass, Texas
 TP Tarpon Springs
 TS Tiger Shoal
 VK Viosca Knoll
 VN Vernon
 VR Vermilion
 WC West Cameron
 WD West Delta
 WR Walker Ridge

Acronyms and Symbols

AAPG	American Association of Petroleum Geologists
AGA	American Gas Association
AGF	annual growth factor
API	American Petroleum Institute
CDP	common depth point
CGF	cumulative growth factor
COST	Continental Offshore Stratigraphic Test
CPA	Canadian Petroleum Association
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
EIA	Energy Information Administration
F5	5th percentile, a 5-percent probability (1 in 20 chance) of there being more than that amount
F95	95th percentile, a 95-percent probability (19 in 20 chance) of there being more than that amount
FASPAG	Fast Appraisal System for Petroleum AGgregation
FVF	formation volume factor
GOM	Gulf of Mexico
GOR	gas-oil ratio
GRASP	Geologic Resources ASsessment Program
MMS	Minerals Management Service
MPhc	marginal probability of hydrocarbons
MPhc,econ	marginal probability of economically recoverable hydrocarbons
μ	mu (a statistical measure of central tendency) is one of the two standard descriptive parameters of a lognormal distribution; it represents the mean of the log-transformed data
N	total number of discovered and undiscovered pools
NPC	National Petroleum Council
OCS	Outer Continental Shelf
OGIFF	Oil and Gas Integrated Field File
PETRIMES	PETroleum Resources Information Management and Evaluation System suite of programs
PGC	Potential Gas Committee
PRESTO	Probabilistic Resource ESTimates—Offshore program
PROP	proportion of net pay oil
PVT	pressure, volume, and temperature
RECG	recoverable gas
RECO	recoverable oil
σ^2	sigma squared (a measure of the amount of dispersion in a set of data) is one of the two standard descriptive parameters of a lognormal distribution; it represents the variance of the log-transformed data
SP	spontaneous potential
STP	standard temperature and pressure
UCRR	undiscovered conventionally recoverable resources
UERR	undiscovered economically recoverable resources
U.S.	United States
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

Table Column Header Definitions

AGE = Paleo Age	GOR = Gas-oil ratio (mcf/bbl)	PLAY_NUM = Play number
API = Oil API gravity (API units) - weighted average of all reservoirs in pool/field	GR_TAREA = TAREA multiplied by growth factor	PLAY_TYPE = Type of play
ASSESSED = Assessed Yes (Y) or No (N)	GR_TVOL = TVOL multiplied by growth factor	POOL_NAME = Field Name
BGI = Initial gas formation volume factor (scf/cf)	GRECG = Gas reservoir recoverable gas (mcf)	POROSITY = Average Porosity (percent)
BLAT = Latitude of pool or field	GRECO = Gas reservoir recoverable oil (bbl)	PROP = Proportion oil (decimal)
BLON = Longitude of pool or field	GRF = Gas recovery factor (decimal)	RECBOE = Total original recoverable BOE (stb)
BOI = Initial oil formation volume factor (bbl/stb)	GROWTH_F = Growth factor	RECG_AF = Recoverable gas per acre-foot (mcf/acre-foot)
CHRONOZONE = Chronozone name	GRP = Produced GOR for gas reservoirs (mcf/stb)	RECGAS = Total original recoverable gas (mcf)
CUMBOE = Cumulative BOE produced (bbl)	GTHK = Average net gas thickness (ft)	RECO_AF = Recoverable oil per acre-foot (bbl/acre-foot)
CUMGAS = Cumulative gas produced (mcf)	GVOL = Gas volume (acre-feet)	RECOIL = Total original recoverable oil (stb)
CUMOIL = Cumulative oil produced (bbl)	MMS_FIELD = MMS Field Name	REMOE = Remaining proved BOE (stb)
DRIVE = Dominant reservoir drive type according to bulk volume	NCNT = Nonassociated reservoir count	REMGAS = Remaining gas (mcf)
ECO = Eco zone	OAREA = Total oil acreage (acres)	REMOIL = Remaining oil (stb)
EIAID = Energy Information Administration identification number	OIP = Technically recoverable oil in place (bbl) based on available data	RESTYP = Dominant reservoir type
FCLASS = MMS field classification	ORECG = Oil reservoir recoverable gas (mcf)	RSI = Initial solution gas-oil ratio (scf/stb)
FDDATE = Discovery date (field)	ORECO = Oil reservoir recoverable oil (bbl)	SCNT = Saturated reservoir count
FDDATEH = Discovery date of last reservoir discovered	ORF = Oil recovery factor (decimal)	SDCOUNT = Sand count
FDYEAR = Discovery year (field)	ORP = Produced GOR for oil reservoirs (mcf/stb)	SDPG = Sand pressure gradient (psi/ft)
FDYEARH = Discovery year of last reservoir discovered	OTHK = Average net oil thickness (ft)	SDTG = Sand temperature gradient (f/100ft)
FSTAT = Field status (active, expired)	OVOL = Oil volume (acre-feet)	SPGR = Gas specific gravity (decimal at 60 degrees F and 15.025 psia) - weighted average of all reservoirs in pool/field
FSTRU = See field structure and trap codes following these definitions	P_U = Proved (P), Unproved (U), or Non-assessed (N)	SS = Subsea depth (feet) - weighted average of all reservoirs in pool/field
FTRAP1 = See field structure and trap codes following these definitions	PDDATE = Discovery date of first reservoir discovered	SW = Water saturation (decimal) - weighted average of all reservoirs in pool/field
FTRAP2 = See field structure and trap codes following these definitions	PDDATEH = Discovery date of last reservoir discovered	TAREA = Total acreage (acres)
GAREA = Total gas acreage (acres)	PDYEAR = Discovery year of first reservoir discovered	THK = Average sand thickness (ft)
GIP = Technically recoverable gas in place (mcf) based on available data	PDYEARH = Discovery year of last reservoir discovered	TI = Initial temperature (degrees F) - weighted average of all reservoirs in pool/field
	PI = Initial pressure (psi) - weighted average of all reservoirs in pool/field	TOT_BOE = RECBOE multiplied by growth factor
	PLAREA = Offshore planning area	TOT_GAS = RECGAS multiplied by growth factor
	PLAY_NAME = Play name	

TOT_OIL = RECOIL multiplied by growth factor
 TRCNT = Total reservoir count
 TREND - Trend
 TVOL = Total volume (acre-feet) - weighted average of all reservoirs in pool/field
 TYPE = (O)Oil, (G)Gas or (B)Both
 UCNT = Undersaturated reservoir count
 WDEP = Water depth (feet) - weighted average of all reservoirs in pool/field
 WELLAPI = Discovery well API
 YIELD = Yield (stb/mmcf) - gas reservoirs' recoverable condensate divided by recoverable gas, weighted average of all gas reservoirs in pool/field

Field Structure and Trap Codes

FSTRU = The overall structural style of a field as designated by the following single digit code.

A = Anticline

B = Fault
 C = Shallow Salt diapir: 0-4,000 ft subsea
 D = Intermediate salt diapir: 4,000-10,000 ft subsea
 E = Deep salt dome: >10,000 ft subsea
 F = Salt ridge
 G = Shale diapir
 H = Unconformity
 I = Stratigraphic
 J = Reef
 K = Rollover into growth fault
 L = Rotational slump block
 M = Non diapiric Louann Salt
 N = Thrust Fault
 U = Unknown/Other

FTRAP1 = The primary or major trap component of a reservoir as designated by the single digit code, below.

FTRAP2 = The secondary or minor trap component of reservoir as designated by the following single digit code (FTRAP1 and FTRAP2 use the same letter code).

A = Anticline
 B = Faulted anticline
 C = Rollover anticline into growth fault
 D = Normal fault
 E = Reverse fault
 F = Turtle structure
 G = Flank traps associated with salt or shale diapirs
 H = Sediments overlying diapirs
 I = Caprock
 J = Updip facies change
 K = Updip pinch out
 L = Permeability trap
 M = Onlap sands
 N = Angular unconformity
 O = Barrier Reef
 P = Patch reef
 Q = Subsalt trap
 U = Unknown/Other

Data Files Information

Tabular Data

Tabular data for this report can be found in the Data Files directory on the CD. Tabular data files are formatted in Excel 97 (.xls) and tab delimited ASCII (.txt). For those without any spreadsheet software, we have included the Excel 97 Viewer in the Software directory on the CD (Software/Microsoft Excel Viewer/xlViewer.exe). This free software from Microsoft will enable the user to view the .xls files, but not to edit, query, or sort them.

Eight tabular data files are included on the CD:

GrownReserves = reserves growth database by pool as of 1/1/99 (.xls and .txt formats),

Summary Sheets 2000 Resource Assessment.xls = endowment and reserves summary by play and summary by water depth,

99naTBLS.xls = pool characteristics, economic results, and miscellaneous tables,

fldna99 = field level data as of 1/1/99 (.xls and .txt formats),

pool99 = pool level data as of 1/1/99 for assessed pools (.xls and .txt formats),

Reserves_by_Play.xls = tables of individual reserves and resources by play,

cumgrpoolplot.xls = plots of cumulative grown reserves by discovery order,

Field-PoolData.xls = discovered and undiscovered field and pool BOE total endowment (mean, 95th, and 5th percentile).

Separate pool and field data files include the same source data that have been variously grouped, summed, and averaged for the convenience of the user. **All pools are weighted by bulk volume of individual reservoirs.** This

averaging emphasizes the attribute values of reservoirs having the most original oil or gas in place. If the reservoir contains both oil and gas, then gas is converted to barrels of oil.

PowerPoint Graphics

Price-supply curves and exploration history graphs are also provided in the Data Files directory as Microsoft PowerPoint presentations (.ppt). For those without PowerPoint software, we have included a PowerPoint viewer in the Software directory (Software/Microsoft PowerPoint Viewer/ppview97.exe). This free software from Microsoft will enable the user to view the graphs, but not to manipulate or extract data from them.

Three PowerPoint files are included on the CD:

Gulf of Mexico Price Supply Plots.ppt = price-supply plots for the GOM that appear in the Economic Results section of the report,

Atlantic Price Supply Plots.ppt = price-supply plots for the Atlantic Region that appear in the Economic Results section of the report,

Pool ExpHistpptPlots.ppt = exploration history plots that appear in established play write-ups.

GIS Data

Map outlines of plays, cultural map data, and field and pool polygons are provided as geographic system (GIS) shapefiles (.shp). Field and pool shapefiles are linked to their respective data tables. The shapefiles are located in the GIS

Data directory and are formatted for use in ArcView 3.2a. For those without ArcView software, we have included ArcExplorer, a GIS data viewer. This free software from ESRI is located in the Software directory (Software/ESRI ArcExplorer/ae2setup.exe).

Three folders are located in the GIS Data directory. The first, General Data, contains cultural map shapefiles such as OCS block boundaries, coastlines, and shipping fairways. Other shapefiles include contour lines at intervals used in the report's play and economic area maps.

The second folder, Play Outlines, contains the play boundary shapefiles that were used in the report's play maps. Each play boundary encloses the prospective area for a play, and contains "hydrocarbon limit" polygons. Hydrocarbon limits are those areas within a play that have discovered resources.

The third folder, Field and Pool Data, contains outlines (polygons) for pools in each play and field outlines that are linked to the **pool99** and **fldna99** tabular data files. A "pool" is a discovered or undiscovered hydrocarbon accumulation, typically within a single stratigraphic interval. Because both the pool and field polygons are linked to their respective data tables, tabular data can be displayed on screen, and both the tabular data and accompanying graphic data (polygons) can be queried. Attribute definitions are the same as those presented in the ["Table Column Header Definitions" on page 631](#).

Pool polygons were aggregated to make the field polygons. A field may contain more than one pool and may

consist of more than one polygon. When graphically querying a field consisting of several separate polygons, each polygon will yield the same data for the field; therefore, it is not necessary to sum data from each polygon.

All GIS data are presented here in latitude and longitude decimal degrees, NAD 27. It is inappropriate to use this projection of data for volume or area analysis. Volumetric measurements of pools and fields are presented in the tabular data files. To use the GIS files for accurate measurement, the graphics files would first need to be converted to a true cartographic projection. Note that map data have certain tolerances for accuracy (scale, degree of generalization) or other specific limitations. Play boundaries are drawn on the basis of well data available as of January 1, 1999.